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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition. NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-"The Black Flag." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-San Francisco

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. Buy always

CONDENSED MILE.

To CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Live foll and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, a think diphtheria and all disease of the throat and lungs. Manufacture 1 only by A. B. Wilbor. Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

# New Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Mr. Gladstone will return to London next week. === Important revelations regarding the Phonix Park murders are expected to-day at the inquiry in Dublin. == The French Senate has passed a bill relative to oaths in courts of justice Archbishop McCabe is ill. Several disasters to shipping, with less of life, are reported on the English coast. == It is thought that the success of the International Fisheries Exhibition which will open in London on May 1 is assured.

Congress -- In the Senate yesterday the Tariff bill was further considered; the duty on potate and corn starch was fixed at 2 cents, that on rice and other starches being left at 21g cents. The cotton schedule was discussed. == In the House the consideration of the Tariff bill was continued, the earthenware and glassware schedule being under discussion. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported. A motion will be made on Monday to pass the bill under suspension

DOMESTIC .- The Union Iron and Steel Company's works were closed yesterday and 2,000 men are thrown out of employment. ==== The committee to examine State Treasurer Vincent's accounts reported a deficit of \$213,000. - Professor George W. Greene died in East Greenwich, R. I. === Trains Travel was delayed on the Port Deposit Railroad by a land-slide. == There were no new developments in the Naval Academy trouble. === Ferdi nand A. Dornbach, stage manager of the Geistinger Opera trot pe, died suddenly in Toledo. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Warden Brush, of the

Sing Sing Prison, yesterday laid an affidavit before the Assembly Committee on Prisons, and several convicts estified. === Theodore Hoffman was arrested at Port Chester for the murder of the Polish Jew near that place. ==== McGloin was sentenced to be hanged on March 9. == The Children's Carnival took place at the Academy of Music. The investigation of the Street Cleaning Deparment was continued. = Edward W. White, a ship-chandler, was found to have defrauded his partner out of \$45,000. == The police were informed that Henry F. Gillig was robbed at springfield, Mass., of \$10,000 and diamonds worth \$3,000. Gold value of the legal tender siverdellar (4121ggrains), 83.67 cents. Stocks were moderately active and lower and closed weak at about the lowest prices.

THE WEATHER -TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer weather with snow or rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 26°; lowest, 14°; average,

The bill to protect certain portions of the forests in the Adirondacks from spoliation, having passed the Assembly by a large majority some time ago, has now received an almost unanimous vote in the Senate. It only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law, and we hope it will speedily be approved. This is a decided step in the right direction, but it is only a beginning of what needs to be done before the headwaters of the Hudson are fully protected.

The good example of Postmaster Pearson in selecting the fastest steamships to carry the mail to England has finally had its legitimate effect. Mr. Fawcett, the English Postmaster-General, has heretofore chosen his steamships without any regard to the time made in their voyages. The result was that freight from abroad, which generally comes by the fastest vessels, has reached New-York some days before the invoices. This has caused great annoyance and expense to American merchants and traders. If the English authorities can overcome their conservatism and make the changes they are contemplating, this business community will be much obliged.

When the Board of Aidermen confirmed the nominations of General Viele and Mr. Crimmins as Park Commissioners without a moment's hesitation it was plain enough that the Democratic majority were already rolling the patronage of that Department as a sweet morsel under their tongues. Since the new Commissioners took office there has been a strong odor of ward politics in the atmosphere of Union Square. If General Viele and Mr. Crimmins propose to farm out the places in the Department among the lowest elements of the Democratic factions, they will gain for themselves a liberal measure of public censure, while Mr. Wales will be heartily sustained in his opposition to their plans.

of the Police Department which hurt the vealed to him through the medium of a letter feelings of the Police Commissioners. These officials have now defied Mr. Beecher to produce his proof. It was an unfortunate coincidence that they directed at the same time that no one should be allowed access to the records of the Department except upon an order from the Court. But Mr. Beecher is not beating a retreat. He says he can prove his case; and the public, remembering how Mr. McKeon closed all the gambling-houses when the police said it could not be done, will be inclined to think that the ex-Assistant District-Attorney knows what he is talking about.

If young McGloin had not taken a pistol with him when he went to rob the shop of Louis Harier a year ago, he would not now be nuder sentence of death. Judge Davis pointed this out clearly in fixing the day for the hanging. McGloin is past the benefit of advice, but if the words of the Judge fall under the eyes of the younger members of the criminal class who are just starting out in their profession, they will do well to heed them. They may save their necks from the neess by doing so. If burglars have firearms with them when robbing a house they are in danger of using them, especially when there is a liability to be caught, and a verdict for murder in the first degree may be the unpleasant result of a deed which otherwise would not mean more than twenty years in the State Prison.

The conditions of life in the iron-mill towns of Scotland, as sketched by Mr. Robert P. Porter in his letter to THE TRIBUNE, which will be found on another page of this issue, are not rose-colored. The dwellings for the workmen are as dreary as barns, and would be wretched homes for beasts of burden. Even the wives of the iron-workers have lost courage, and make no efforts to brighten up their hearthstones. The lodgings fo, single men are used on the Box-and-Cox plan, being occupied during the night by one set of occupants, and in the day time by another. The lct of the Scottish workman thus sketched is in striking contrast with the infinitely better condition of the American presume he, too, treats his workmen " with cold laborer in this branch of trade. Workers of iron and coal in this country do not roll in luxary, but most of them have comfortable places to live in. We doubt if in the most wretched mill town in America any one is so badly off as the poor men and women whom Mr. Porter describes. No matter how calmly Fice Traders may push aside these facts, our correspondent's sketen will hardly incline American laborers toward a change in our policy of protection.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AT ALBANY. Democracy as represented in the Assembly spells Civil Service Reform thus: P-a-t-r-o-na-g-e. Realizing that public sentiment demands the speedy overthrow of the spoils system, it does not hesitate to record itself in tayor of measures aimed at the giant abuse. Leading Democratic Assemblymen have expressed themselves as thoroughly committed to the new order of things for which the Penaleton bill stands. In theory they are ardent supporters of the measure. In theory, we believe, not a Democratic Assemblyman is opposed to it. All the same, from Speaker whole year, the decrease of debt would be Chapin down, they all fell away from their position just as soon as the test was applied and they were invited to put their creed into their deed. When such a demand was made-presto!-their Civil Service Reform notions resolved themselves into loaves and fishes. Glance at the bill in relation to the State buildings at Albany, which passed the Assembly on Wednesday, under the operation of the previous question. It is nothing except a device for turning patronage into Democratic channels. It might justly be styled, An Act to increase the sources of pap supply for the Democracy of the State buildings at Albany, except the new Democrat, the Lieutenant-Governor, a Democrat, the Speaker of the Assembly, a Democrat, the Controller, a Republican, the Secretary of State, a Republican, and the Attorney-General, a Republican. Wednesday's bill places all these buildings in the hands of a board of trustees, consisting of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly. That is to say, the three Republicans are dropped and the three Democrats are retained!

Now we undertake to say that nothing more unblushingly partisan than this was ever accomplished in the golden age of the spoils system. In the light of it the public is justified in regarding the Civil Service Reform pretences of any and all the Democra's of the Assembly as simply a good article of buncomb and hypocrisy. His friends have pointed to Mr. Chapin as a man of advanced and clarified ideas, touching public questions. Mr. Benedict has been alluded to in a similar strain. Mr. Brooks has a State-wide reputation for sagacity and public spirit. But none of these leaders took the floor to protest against this strike for patronage. It is charitable to assume that they and other reputable Democratic members were coerced into laying their convictions of daty upon the table at the fierce demand of the party's boundless appetite.

In perfect keeping with this performance of a Democratic Assembly was the recent act of the Democratic Governor in filling the vacant Judgeship in Allegany County. While he was running for his present position, last fall, Mr Cleveland wrote a letter overflowing with Civil Service Reform sentiments. He remained an unflinching Civil Service Reformer all through the campaign. But the campaign ended, and and silver (nearly all gold), and \$2,905,000 the Executive chair safely reached, he fills a legal-tender certificates. Hence the amount of high judicial office in a manner that renders the conclusion unavoidable that although he may be for Civil Service R form in the abstract, he is not for it in the concrete, provided he can put a Democrat in a lucrative position by

ignoring it. Judging from this legislative and executive chapter, and both are significant, Civil Service Reform will not be advanced by anything that is done at Albany this winter. Democracy will preach it, but if it continues as it has begun

it will not practise it at all. TREATED WITH "COLD DISDAIN." The actual condition of the manufacturing operatives and working classes in New-England has just been discovered by Senator Beck, of Kentucky. It seems that the New-England Senators have been misrepresenting the facts: that Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, and others have been drawing "pictures of a comfortable and prosperous operative class" which are pronounced a "mockery." Mr. Beck has never credited the assertion that under a protective tariff there could be either prosperity or comfort; it has always been his belief that if the truth were really known about the condition of the operative class in New-England under the policy of protection it would be found that they were in abject poverty, suffering for

some assertions of corruption in certain parts | starvation. The naked truth has just been refrom a man in Meriden, Conn., who informs him that General Hawley's picture of the comfort and prosperity of the operative classes is a "mockery"; that the truth is that "the manu- first of September. But the accumulation of facturers treat their operatives with cold disdain," and do not keep faith with them. And Mr. Beck is so impressed with this disclosure of the actual condition of New-England operatives and the "cold disdain" with which they are treated that he refuses to give the name of his correspondent, lest the disclosure should get the man into trouble.

This letter reveals a very sad condition of things in Meriden, Conn., and very likely throughout all the manufacturing districts of New-England. If Mr. Beck's belief is well founded that the disclosure of the name of the correspondent who has dared to communicate the unvarnished truth to him would be likely to get that correspondent into trouble, there must be something like a reign or terror in New-England. And a reign of terror added to the pangs of poverty, the agonies of starvation, the proud man's contumely and the manufacturer's disdain, must come very near making life intolerable. And it must be said that this state of affairs had never been suspected even by so ardent a free-trader as Mr. David A. Wells, who lives in the very heart of a Connecticut manufacturing district, until the Meriden man uncovered the dreadfulness of it in his letter to Mr. Beck. In the Congressional district in which the Meriden man resides are several very prominent Democrats who have large manufacturing interests and employ great numbers of operatives. One of them, Mr. Charles L. Mitcheil, has lately been elected to Congress. It is difficult to believe that he treats the operatives in his employ "with cold disdain." Ex-Governor English, too, a resident of the same district and a Democrat of National reputation, is largely interested in manufacturing. Can it be that he treats his employes " with cold disdain "? The Hon. William H. Barnum is another Connecticut Democratic manufacturer of National reputation. We disdain."

This is, indeed, a shocking state of affairs The apparent comfort and prosperity which meet the eye at every turn in New-England are not real after all. Underneath it all lie poverty, starvation, the tyranny of capital, the oppression of labor, and, worst of all, the man ulacturer's "cold disdain." What a contrast to the condition of Mr. Beck's Kentucky constituents, where labor is honorable and dignified, and nobody treats the workingman " with cold disdain." Let us by all means adopt a tarift "for revenue only" and have an end of this treatment of operatives " with cold disdain."

DEBT, TAXES AND COINAGE. Congress had more than usual reason yesterday for the unusual disposition manifested to push forward the work of tax reduction. The remarkable debt statement for January was made public, showing a reduction of \$13,636,884 in the debt less cash. For seven months of the fiscal year the reduction has now been \$95,007,667. At the same rate for the \$162,870,000. Last year the then unprecedented decrease of \$151,000,000 was thought good reason by the people for insisting upon an abatement of taxes. Members can judge for themselves whether a larger decrease of debt this year, with refusel to cut down taxation in a time of industrial embarrassment, would be regarded with great satisfaction.

The revenue in January was \$32,000,000, of which over \$17,000,000 was from customs and nearly \$11,600,000 from internal taxes. During seven months of this fiscal year, compared with the last, there has been an increase of \$4,600,000 in receipts from customs, or 3.7 New-York. That is all there is of it. At present per cent, a decrease of only \$595,000 in internal revenue, and a trifling decrease in miscella-Capitol, are supervised by the Governor, a necus receipts. Thus the entire receipts have peen \$3,850,000 larger than for the corresponding part of the previous year. A great increase of expenditures was expected, under session, but it does not seem to have been ordinary expenditures have been about \$119,000,000, against \$106,900,000 for the previous year, an increase of \$12,109,000. The Secretary, in issuing another call for bonds, has probably acted upon information from the Pensions Bareau that its expenditures would prove very much less than the Bureau officially atterward upon inquiry by committee. Last year it was stated that, if a large increase of clerical force could be had to accelerate the work, \$100,000,000 would be needed for this year. The increase of force and the sum asked were both voted, but too late to have effect during the first quarter of the current year. In that quarter, practically with only the old force of clerks, \$23,870,000 was paid out by the Bureau, but in the second quarter, after it was generally supposed that the increase of force would have full effect, the amount paid was only \$8,651,000, and in January only \$1,315,562. At the rate thus far, the Bureau would spend only \$58,003,476 for the year Presumably this will be exceeded, but the call for bonds by the Secretary indicates that he does not expect it will be greatly exceeded.

The heavy surplus last month was applied first, to a reduction of the principal of the debt which is \$16,373,721 less than it was January 1. Next, the interest due has been reduced \$2,359,457. Large amounts of certificates have been issued, however-\$8,053,910 gold gold coin and bullion owned by the Treasury is about \$6,489,000 less than it was a month ago. On the other hand, the amount of silver owned has increased about \$3,500,000. The precise decrease in cash belonging to the Treasury is \$5,093,268

The depletion of tree balances would not be a matter of especial regret bat for the unusually rapid substitution of silver for gold. When the Treasury is depleted, it is always gold that goes out; when it increases its balances, the increase is mainly in silver. During the last menth, after deducting the gold held as a special trust for the redemption of the gold certificates the remaining gold decreased nearly \$6,500,000. Of this over \$2,000,000 was expended for silver bullion, from which 2,450,000 standard dollars were coined. Every dollar of these was added to the vast pile already lying useless, and in addition \$1,064,127 dropped back into the Treasury from circulation, so that the amount of such useless coins held is now \$97,530,969-about \$1,500,000 more than THE TRIBUNE recently estimated. The total coinage has now been \$135,405,080. Consequently 37,874,111 more of these coins are in actual circulation. Practically, the Treasury redeemed over \$3,500,000 of the silver coins by parting with a like amount of its gold in January alone. We have now reached that

coins into circulation. In consequence, the idle \$21,700,000 from the first of January to the silver has begun this year even more rapidly.

Members of Congress have no right to ignore, even for a single day longer, the two lessons which the debt statement teaches: Taxes are heavy beyond all reason; continued coinage of silver involves peril. It is well that Congress shows a greater disposition to pass a bill reducing the tariff and the internal revenue, and nothing should be permitted to hinder that work even for a day. But the House Committee has voted not to bring in a bill to suspend silver coinage. Apparently its action is governed by men who care nothing for the safety of all other industries or interests, if only they can promote the sale of stocks in silver mines, real or imaginary. Is there no other committee, of several which have equal right to act upon this question, that will propose a suspension of coinage? Or will not the Senate Committee on Finance, which matured a tariff bill so promptly, be ready to offer a bill for the suspension of silver coinage as soon as that measure has been sent to the House?

HORRORS OF A SOUTHERN PRISON. Is the South no more civilized than Russia? This is a question which rises involuntarily to the lips after a perusal of the "Biennial Report of the Inspectors of the Alabama Penitentiary.' A more revolting picture of inhumanity than is therein presented at has not been our misfor tune to contemplate for a long time. Prince Krapotkine's revelations about Russian prisons were not more horrible than these. He made his as a prisoner telling his experiences. These from Alabama are in an official report and are made by the officers of the prison. What we should hear if the prisoners themselves in this Alabama hell were to speak, the mind shadders to contemplate. In the summary of revelations which we are about to make we shall confine ourselves strictly to the language of the officers as it is given in their report. This document was published some time ago-its record of events ends with September 30, 1882-yet we have failed to see any mention of its contents in the public journals of the State. How any human being anywhere can read it and not feel his blood boil in his veins is a mystery.

The prisons in Alabama are farmed out to contractors, as they are in most of the Southern States. We gave an account a few years ago of the horrors of the "chain gang system" in Georgia. Many of these are repeated in Alabama, and others are added which make the picture even blacker than the Georgia one was. A large proportion of the Alabama convicts are let out to centractors for work in coal-mines and on railways. The contractors have full authority over them, flog them without restraint and without mercy, and lodge them like pigs. The average number of convicts between September 30, 1880, and September 30, 1882, was 531. Of that number 61 died. Here is a death rate of over 11 per cent. But an analysis of the division of labor shows more appailing figures than these. About half the convicts were employed on farms, and of that half only ten died, or less than 4 per cent. Of the other half, employed in mines and on railways, fifty-one died, or more than 20 per cent. This is murder pure and simple, and its causes are plainly set forth in the report. Speaking of the mines at New-Castle and the way in which the convicts were flogged and maltreated there, the Inspectors say :

The beds and blankets were filthy, particularly at New-Castle. The prisons were infested with vermin and not ample for the accommedation of the convicts. The quad worked on the railroad was in a worse condition. They were packed in small weather houses, the sick nd well together. Their clothing and persons were intested with vermin. They seldem had vegetable diet. The average number of this squad did not exceed forty. Twelve have died. What has been said of the prisoners at Coketon and New-Castle as to uncleanliness and vermin

This is the plain language of the Inspectors. It is based on the reports of the Warden, chapthe appropriations made by Congress at its last | lain and physician of the Penitentiary, and is mildness itself compared with what they say. fully realized as yet. For seven months the Thus the Warden, who entered upon office in

March, 1881, describes what he saw: I found the prisons where convicts were confined in nost instances totally unfit for the purpose for which they were intended. They were built, in most cases, with a view to the strictest economy. No regard was had to the Laportant question of ventilation, and the prison frequently contained twice as many convicts as its dimensions would warrant. They were as filthy, as a rule, estimated before the meeting of Congress, or as dirt could make them, and both prisons and prisoners were infested with vermin. The bedding was totally unfit for use. I found that convicts were excessively, and in some instances cruelly punished; that they were poorly clothed and fed; that the sick were neglected. insomuch as no hospitals had been provided, they being confined in the cells with the well convicts. The use of fining-room furniture at some prisons was unknown the men having their meals spread on a bench, or shelf, or given them by the cook in their hands. The prisons nave no adequate water supply, and I verily believe there were men in them who had not washed their faces tweive months. In visiting the different prisons, I found the men so much intimblated that it was next to impossible to get from them anything touching their treatent. In this condition I found things on my first visit to the prisons.

He says this condition of affairs is irremediable under the present system, and thus pays his tribute to that as an agent of civilization : I am firmly of the opinion that our system makes men and women worse. They are more demoralized, and less fit to return to, or enter upon, their social duties than when convicted. Society is less secure after their return than before their conviction. How is it possible to reform a man or woman without first inspiring self-respect i and how is it possible for him or her to have self respect when rolling in fith and preyed upon at night by vermin to such an extent as to irive him or her mad ! I am pre pared to demonstrate that our system is a better train chool for criminals that any of the dens of inlimity that exist in our large cities. The first lesson taught is that the State cares nothing for the criminal nor his well being, that the only interest felt in him is as to how much money the State and contractor can jointly realize from

The Rev. J. B. Anderson, the chaplain, sustains and corroborates the assertions of the Warden, and in righteous indignation exclaims: This neglect of and crucity to convicts may go on for a ime yet, but sooner or later the curses of Almighty God will be showered down upon the proud commonwealth. all the earth will see that retributive justice is meted in due season to the State of Alabama. Under the present modus operand) the Alabama Penitentiary, as a reformatory institution, is one of the grandest farces and one of the most sublime humbugs that human intelligence could possibly imagine. The whole of the present regime is a palpable falsehood, and the State Penitentiary is itself a

This is not the language of the North toward the South, but of a Southern elergyman upon a Southern State. The physician of the Penitentiary, Dr. R. M. Cunningham, confirms the statements of the others quoted. He mentions some conditions of filth so extreme as to be unmentionable here, and gives the following as the condition of the convicts brought to the hospital from the contractors: " As a rule they "looked like they had not washed themselves "or their clothing in months. They were frequently covered with lice. In short, cleanli-

withstanding the new coinage and extraordinary efforts by the Treasury to get the new other Southern States. The chaplain, whose indignant protest we have given, says the exsilver dollars in the Treasury increased | cuse made is that "nearly all the convicts are negroes and that a negro cannot be reformed." This is the root of the whole trouble. The South has not yet learned that the negro is a human being.

> Here is a pitiful case with which perhaps some one of our readers may have to do. Fifteen years ago a blind girl known as Maggy Smith lived in Chaumont, Jefferson County, in this State. The woman who had raised her told her that her real name was Helen McAvoy, that her father was in Ireland at the time of her birth and her mother's death, and that she (the woman) had taken her, having no children of her own, and kept her hidden from her father. Finding that the girl was hopelessly blind, she turned her out of doors, but it is supposed she informed the father that Helen was in the New-York Institute for the Blind, so which some kind souls produted her admission. The girl lately has discovered that search was made several years ago at this Institute for her by her father, who stated that he was a farmer of means living in Pennsylvania, and anxious to regain his child. The girl, it is stated, " was in the building at the time. but owing to her assumed name was not recognized." She is now utterly homeless and dependent on her old school friends. If this should meet the eye of her father or any one who knows him, her address will be given on application to THE TRIBUNE

Perhaps no better evidence of the general prosperity of the country during the past two years can be found than that furnished by the newspapers. The fortunes of the Press are so closely interwoven with those of trade, that when the latter languisces the former shows no healthy growth. In nearly every instance where a reduction in price appears, the paper shows many signs of increased energy and life. The Louisville Commercial is now sold for 2 cents, and claims that its business has greatly increased. The Journal and The Transcript, of Boston, and The Democrat and Chronicle and The Union and Advertiser, of Rochester, have reduced their prices 1 cent, not from necessity, but in accordance with what the nanagers deem a wise business policy. The Pitts burg Commercial Gazette has changed to an eightpage paper, and is now one of the best appearing ournals in the country. The Cleveland Herald has been much improved by new type and a new makeup. The Milwaukee Sentinel has added a column to each of its eight pages, and now ranks among the

best journals in the West, The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has greatly improved and strengthened its various departments, particularly its editorial page. It is perhaps the only paper in the country hat inserts and pastes its supplements. In the South, The Galveston News, The New-Orleans Times-Democrat. The Atlanta Constitution and The Charleson News and Courier have been much improved and appear to be enjoying a good degree of prosperity. ducy other papers show, by new cresses of type, by the addition of new features, and, in some cases, by enlargements, that the past year has been one of prosperity generally to the Press of the country. To each and all THE TRIBUNE offers its hearty con-In the course of a long, flippant, and in many re-

spects uncomprehending article on American literature in Blackwood, there is a bit of criticism which hits its mark in a way the writer did not foresee. He suggests that Mr. Howells should take a little more pains with his gentlemen, and adds: "We allow in his favor the proverbial difficulty of forming a hero who shall not be more or less a lay-figure, but we hope the inspertinent fineness, which is very different from refinement, of his Stanifords and Ferrises is not the best America can do." Alas! Mr. Howells has reason; "his Staniforus and Ferrises" are among the most faithful of his social studies, and though not " the best America can do," are representatives of a large class. The young man whose devotion to a certain sort of conventional manner and social creed often makes him oblivious of real refinement, and who is a thorough snob at heart, is perfectly well known in American society. We have not to look in Mr. Howells's pages only for Statifords to whom a blunder with a visiting card is of more consequence than a piece of social treachery. This young gentleman, finical and sometimes currously ill-bred, is not an agreeable person to contemplate in novel or drawing-room, but his gentility becomes every day more apparent. Mr. Howells may be absolved from the charge of encouraghere these evils and abuses exist in a modified form. I theory Lames has for some years been doing his best

# PERSONAL.

Covernor Daniel H. Chamberlain, the well-known ex-Governor of South Carolina, and sincea brilliant member of the New-York Bar, who has been abroad for some time past for his health, finds it now practically restored. Dr. Brown-Sequard advises him that, so far as medicines go, he is cured, and that all that is further needed is rest. Governor Chamber lam is now in Rome, and, with Mrs. Chamberlain, will sail for home on the Servia toward the close of

Though Gambetta was not a believer in Christianity, he was not willing to deny the possibility of its doctrines being true. Some friends were once deploring, in his presence, the weakness or treachery which induced the savant Littre to profess Ch. istingity on his death-bed. "Who can tell?" re-plied Gambetta. "Perhaps Littre did right after all; it is a great toss-up, what lies on the other side of the grave."

The Adjutant-General of Illinois recently received a curious memento of Lincoln, which has een placed in the Mil.tary Museum of the Capitol at Springfield. It is only a little pine board, six by eight inches square, with boles in it, and in the centre a black spot about the size of a silver quarter. It was used as a target by Mr. Lincoln while an numate of the White House. A pencil memorandam on the board explains that the seven holes were made by seven consecutive shots fired from a Spencer rifle at a distance of forty yards, by Mr. Lincoln, at Washington, August 18, 1863. One shot was a "contre" and all the rest but one were pranted close around the buil's eye. The marks-marship is pronounced excellent. Captain Frazer, of this city, was the original possessor of this inter

The veuerable poet, Whittier, has deeply at heart the true advancement of woman, and sympathizes with the steps that have recently been taken to grant her the privileges of a higher education. In a recent letter to a friend, which has never been published, he says, in speaking of Brown University I hope the time is not far distant when Brown University will be open to women. The traditions of the noble old institution are all in favor of broad liberality and equality of rights and privileges The state of my health and the mereasing weight of years may prevent me from taking an active part in the matter, but it would be a great satisfaction to give my voice in behalf of a measure which I feel certain would redound to the bonor and materially promote the prespecity of the college. Brown Unicersity cannot afford to hesitate much longer in a matter like this of simple justice. No one who has felt the pulse of public openion can doubt that the time has come when a liberal educational policy, ir-respective of sex, is not only a duty, but a necessity.

General Charles F. Manderson, the newly elected

United States Senator from Nebraska, was born in Philadelphia in 1837, in which city his father is still living at the age of eighty-two years. In 1856 he removed to Canton, Onio, where he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1859. He was soon afterward elected Corporation Counsel, and was serving his second term when Fort Sumter was fired upon. He served in the war with credit, mainly in the Army of the Cumberland. At the battle of Lovejoy's Station he received a wound in the back, from the effects of which his lower limbs were paralveed for two months. He finally resigned from the army because of physical debility, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, General Manderson resumed the practice of law at Canton, Ohio, in 1865, and was twice elected District-Attorney for that they were in abject poverty, suffering for the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the Mississippi River. From these expressions of opinion to their plans.

Assistant District-Attorney, is not a man to through fear of the monopolists by whose grace their voices in favor of free trade gin to drift back to the Treasury most rapidly.

Last year the amount outstanding was reduced by the apprehension that nothing will be done.

This let it be remembered that they did not season of the year in which silver dollars below the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the Mississippi River. From these expressions of opinion to drift back to the Treasury most rapidly.

Last year the amount outstanding was reduced to Omasha. During the Administration of President that mothing will be done.

This let it be remembered in the large cities east of the manufacturers in all the large cities east of the missing manufacturers in all the large cities east of the missing manufacturers in all the large cities east of the missing manufacturers in all the large cities east of the missing manufacturers in all the large cities east of the missing manufacturers in all the large cities east of the missing manufacturers in all the large cities east of the missing manufacturers in all the large cities east of the missing manufacturers in all the large cities east of the missing manufacturers in all the large cities east of the missin

The Kev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, is delivering an interesting course of lectures on "The Anti-Slavery Conflict in the United States." In the last of these lectures he related a number of incldents about fugitive slaves, many of which are new to the public. Among these is the story of Ellen Crofts, a beautiful girl almost white, who dressed as a man, took her husband as her body-servant, and started for the North. To hide her want of beard, she put a poultice upon her face, and to prevent detection by reason of her inability to write, she put her right arm in a sling. Then by bluster and bravado she got a pass at Baltimore for her servant to go North, and so escaped. Mr. Clarke also told the story of " Box Brown," who had himself boxed up and shipped North. The poor himself boxed up and shipped North. The poor slave who clung to the guards of a steamer leaving Charleston, and who held on there until almost drowned, and then cried for help, was not so fortunate. for the captain of the steamer, upon his arrival at Philadelphia, turned him ever to the plice and he was returned to slavery. The most thrilling stery was that of "Pather Henson," who after passing through various exciting adventures, finally slung his little children in a bag about his neck, and, with his wife, crawled no a chimney, and upon stilts in order to baille the bloodhounds—made his way to a creek, wading to a river, and, in a skiff already provided, crossed the river to the land of freedom.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 2.-It is authoritatively denied here by Judge Davis's friends that he is soon to marry a lady in North Carolina. The story is said to be purely sen-ational. He will settle down at his home in Bloomington at the end of the XLVIIth

#### GENERAL NOTES.

One advantage of lighting vessels by elecricity was satisfactorily demonstrated on Tuesday night when the steamer Carolina, of the old Bay Line between Saltimore and Norfolk, ran into the British steamship Riverdale in a dense fog off Cedar Point, on Chesapeake Bay. The electric lights of the Carolina were extinguished only in the damaged part of the boat, and her officers think that if she had been lighted in any other way a conflagration would have followed the collision.

A vast ice-gorge blocks the Youghiogheny River for a distance of thirty miles from its mouth. At various points the ice has been heaped up in most fantastle shapes. Here a level plain is stretched above the surrounding mass; there the upturned edges of huge floes present a succession of surfaces as regular and smooth as paving stones, and in one place the mass rise, like cann walls on either side of a clear channel cut out by the impetuous current. If equable weather allows the gorge to break up gradually no trouble will follow, but a beavy rain continuing for several days might result in enormous injury to the low lands along the river.

Charles Foote, the first exponent of the virtues of the reestablished penalty of the lash for Maryland wife-beaters, felt very sore and penitent after his whipping in the Baltimore juil last Monday, and on the following morning he assured a reporter that the moral influence of that experience would last for the rest of his life. He regretted exceedingly that his wife still had doubts of his reformation and had caused him to be arrested again on the charge that he had threatened to give her another beating as soon as he was at liberty. Such a thought, he declared, had never entered his head; he was very fend of his wife and would not have beaten her in the first justance if he had been sober.

The British Museum has just acquired an interesting collection of thirty-nine silver objects which were found tegether on the site of ancient Babylon. The collection consists of fragments of silver dishe broken handle of a vase, and coins, most of which have een clipped. " It is easy to see," remarks The Academy. that all have been broken purposely by a practised hand, with the view of using the metal again; and we may fairly conclude that the collection is the remains of any fairly concline that the color and the color is a silversmith's or colorer's shop. Among the color is a silversmith's or color and the col yelan one in good preservation. So far as can be udged from the vase handle and dishes, the art is distinctly Babylonian under Fersian Inflaence, and the workshop may date from the conquest of Alexander."

The London postman who was found the other day on duty too drunk to answer any questions, and with a large number of letters and postal cards in his possession, got off easily with a fine of \$10. The traditions of the English post-office preserve the story of a jovial person who was the principal letter-carrier in a provincial town, and who was found one day by a friend sitting on the curbstone playing an imaginary game of whist, and gravely dealing the letters around to partner and adversaries, one of whom he conceived to be sitting In the overflowing gutter. Fortunately the game had only just begun, and the drunken carrier was in the hands of a friend, who got him out of sight as soon as possible. Thanks to his luck he still performs his daily The Berlin Volkszeitung relates with many

details and full assurance of their accuracy the following extraordinary story, which repeats, under reversed conditions, the experience of Enoch Arden. A Prussian cavalry officer. Herr von B ---, son of the distinguished strategist, fell in love during the late war with France with a young French woman and married her against the wishes of her fanatical Catholic parents. may be said of nearly all the prisons, except that else- | ing him; but he is the sort of being whom Mr. | She accompanied him to his post on the Rhine, where, after a time, her parents, who see for the annual military inspection and mane uvres, they suggested that his wife should return with them to France for a few weeks, to which he willingly consented. Soon afterward he received a letter saying that she was sick, and this was followed by a dispatch which declared that she was dying. He hurried to France, but arrived too late and had only the melancholy satisfaction of weeping with her parents at her grave. He returned to his garrison, and when time had assuaged his grief married a lovely and accomplished German girl, as they were seated one evening at supper with a joily company, a pale, poorly clad woman entered the room, who in an instant proved herself to be his first wife. Overcome by the persuasions of fanatical priests, her parents had shat her up in a convent and published to the world that she was dead. After years of virtual imprisonment she had escaped, and sided by a friend, had at last found her husband, of whose second marriage she had not heard, only to bring unsery and despair with her. If this story is true, and the Voltszcitting solemniy asserts its truth in every particular, it may at least be hoped that some way will be found to cut up the t be hoped that some way will be found to co ental fiends in France and feed them to

# POLITICAL NEWS.

Any observer who notices the quiet chuckle f satisfation that goes through the Democratic press whenever the prospects appear particularly gloom; a tariff bill's passing the present Congress, cannot help out recognize how eager the party is to have the Republicans make the blunder of allowing the session to end without any legislation on this subject. The Republicans never had the question more plantly presented to them whether they should work for themselves or for their op-

Some of the secrets of the last Democratio National Convention are told by The Cincinnati Enquirer's Washington correspondent. Ohio wanted the ice Presidency for ex-Governor Bishop, and desired to nake the ticket Tilden and Bishop. This combination Hoadly and Alexander Long still clung to Bishop. The stadily and Alexander Long still clung to Bishop. The decided to cast its vote for Durbin Ward. Meanwhile the English boom had gathered headway, and the Ohlo delegate, not wanting to be beft out in the cold, voted for him, much to the disgust of Ward. The only interest The Enguiser's reminiscences have now is the peculiar delight they show that paper takes in revealing all ting quabbles that have disgrated its party's conventions.

The continuance of the old plan of apportoning among the States the delegates to the Republithe party press. Some papers denounce it unreserve liv. while others believe it to be the best solution of a diffiuit problem. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette looks upon it as " the opening of a new campaign by the aggreasive minority that has for some years assumed to have the exclusive right to speak for the Republicanism of the nation." It believes, however, that any attempt to throttle the party will fail, and adds: "The great Republican States aust make the nomination, or it will not be worth making. The sooner this is theroughly understood the better. If the matter should become acrious enough for righteous wrath, there will be the actions enough for righteons wrath, there wil be the hottest gale of public indignation that has swept over the country for, lo! these many years."

At the recent conference of Ohio Republicans the speeches which were the loudest and most frequently applauded were those which counselled no surrender to the liquor saloons. Prohibition was not advocated, but as the party had undertaken to regulate the traffic, it was declared to be cowardice to stop until this traffic, it was declared to be cowardice to stop until this had been accomplished. The sentiment appeared to be unanimously in favor of submitting an amondment to the people placing the whole su ject in the hands of the Legislature. It was plainly intlinated also that one cause of Republican defeat last fall was the failure of the party to deal honestly with the people on the question. There was said to have been an evident design to eaten the prohibition vote and at the same time to save the German vote, and it was recommer ded that whatever stand the party took in the future should be at least an honest one.

An attempt to "feel the pulse" of the An at empt to "feel the pulse" of the country on the tariff legislation pending in Congress is made by The Philadelphia Press. It publishes interview with leading manufacturers in all the large cities east of